The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,244.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 7. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE EDINBURGH DISPENSARY.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, May 9. 1787.

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY, called, The

H E I R E S S.

Clifford, Mr WOODS;
Lord Gayville, Mr ILIFF;
Sir Clement Blandiſh, Mr W.-WELLS;
Chignon, Mr LA-MASH;—Blandiſh, Mr BELL;
And Alſcript, Mr WILSON.
Lady Emily, Mrs ROBINSON;
Miſs Alſcript, Mrs SPARKS;
And Miſs Alton, (with a Song) Mrs JACKSON.

To which will be added, a Muſical Farce, called,

G R E T N A G R E E N;

OR,

A TRIP TO MARRIAGE.

Rory, (the Blackſmith), with the original Singing Prologue, Mr [illegible];
Captain Tipperary, Mr HALLION;
And Captain Gorget, Mr MICHEL.
Miſs Plumb, Mrs W.-WELLS;
Maria, Mrs Sparks;—Lady Pedigree, Mrs Charteris;
And Signora Figurante, Mrs ILIFF.

Tickets to be had of Mr Gordon, bookſeller, Parliament Square, Treaſurer to the Diſpenſary; and of Mr Gibb, where places for the boxes may be taken.

On THURSDAY Evening, May 10.

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY, called, The

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle, Mr WILSON;
Joſeph Surface, Mr WOODS;
Sir Oliver Surface, Mr W.-WELLS;
Crabtree, Mr MICHEL;
Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr HALLION;
Moſes, (the Jew) Mr CHARTERIS;
Careleſs, (with the Original Song) Mr BELL;
Rowley, Mr SPARKS;
And Charles Surface, Mr WARD.
Mrs Candour, Mrs W.-WELLS;
Lady Sneerwell, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Maria, Mrs WOODS;
And Lady Teazle, Mrs ROBINSON.

To which will be added, a favourite Burletta, called,

TOM THUMB THE GREAT.

King Arthur, Mr WILSON;
And Tom Thumb, Maſter CHARTERIS.
Princeſs Huncamunca, Mrs VILLARS;
Glumdalca, Queen of the Giants, Mr J. BLAND;
Frizalte, Mrs LA-MASH;
And Queen Dollalolla, Mrs ILIFF,

In which ſhe will introduce the favourite SONG of "*The Soldier tir'd of War's Alarms.*"

Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

W A N T E D,

A LAND OVERSEER, ſkilled in Surveying, and in every part of the Management of a great Landed Eſtate.

Apply to Laurence Hill, writer to the ſignet; or to Hew Snodgraſs, writer in Paiſley.

WANTS A PLACE,

At the term of Whitſunday firſt,

A YOUNG MAN who is qualified to ſuperintend as an OVERSEER and BOOK-KEEPER, for any public or private works; he is well acquainted with different parts of the Mathematics, particularly Land-ſurveying, both in Theory and Practice. He can be well recommended for ſobriety and honeſty.

For further particulars, enquire at George Watt, founder, Caltoun, Edinburgh.

MINERS WANTED.

AS a LEVEL is to be made to BURNTURK COAL, any MINERS who wiſh to contract for it, will apply to Mr Low in Cupar immediately.

SCOTCH CARPETS,

In Wholeſale and Retail.

JAMES DEWAR, oppoſite to the Croſs, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform the Public, That he has juſt now received a large and elegant aſſortment of SCOTCH CARPETING, which he ſells on account of the manufacturers at lower prices than any ever offered for ſale here.

The goods are manufactured from yarn ſpun on the newly erected Woollen Miln at Dunochter, near Glaſgow, and are ſuperior in quality and colours to any ever made in this country before; a few of the ready money retail-prices are as under, viz.

Scotch Carpets, yard wide, black ground, common colours, } from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 9d. per yard.
Ditto, ditto, black ground, ingrained colours, } from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 2d. per yard.
Ditto, ditto, green, mulberry, and coloured grounds, ingrained colours, } at 3s. 2d. per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, a new article, } from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per yard.

Wholeſale and export orders, execute on the loweſt terms.

J. Dewar has juſt now on hand a large and faſhionable aſſortment of Superfine and Ladies Cloths; Elaſtic, Fancy, Hunter's, and Livery Cloths; variety of new Veſts for the ſeaſon; deep coloured Nankeens, and Breeches Stuffs of all kinds; Hats, Stockings, Linens, Cambricks, &c.

Genuine Teas, Spirits, &c.

JAMES PEDDIE, ſecond ſhop below Dumbreck's entry, ſouth ſide, Head of the Canongate, Edinburgh, reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he has got to hand a freſh ſupply of remarkable fine Gottenburgh Teas, which are much ſuperior in quality to thoſe from London, or any other market in Europe.—The following are the very low prices he is ſelling at, viz.

Teas, per Pound.			Spirits, per Pint.		
Beſt Bohea Tea,	2	0	Good Proof Whiſky,	1	3
Congo,	3	0	Ditto, ditto,	1	6
Good ditto,	4	0	Strong ditto, very old,	1	8
Fine ditto,	4	6	Beſt Dutch Gin,	3	0
Fineſt Swediſh ditto,	5	0	Good ditto,	2	6
Shoonſhong,	5	6	Beſt old Coniac Brandy,	4	6
Beſt Swediſh ditto,	5	9	French ditto,	4	0
Good Green,	5	6	Good ditto,	3	0
Hyſon,	7	0	Old Jamaica Rum,	4	0
Fineſt ditto,	8	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto,	3	6
			Ditto, ditto,	3	0

J. PEDDIE returns his grateful thanks to his Friends, for their paſt favours, and hopes to merit their continuance, by having always a freſh ſupply of goods, at the loweſt prices, and of the very beſt qualities. Sugars to Tea and Spirit Cuſtomers at prime Coſt.

Commiſſions from the country carefully anſwered.

This Day is publiſhed,

In Octavo, price 1s. 6d. ſewed,

OBSERVATIONS ON POISONS,

AND ON THE

Uſe of Mercury in the Cure of obſtinate Dyſenteries.

BY THOMAS HOULSTON, M.D.

Late ſenior Phyſician to the Liverpool Infirmary, Member of the Philoſophical Society of Manchester, &c.

Printed for C. Elliot, T. Kay, and Co. at Dr Cullen's Head, oppoſite Somerſet-houſe, Strand; G. Robinſon and Co. Paternoſter-row, London; and C. Elliot, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had,

1. A Syſtem of Anatomy and Phyſiology, 3 vols 8vo, price 18s. in boards.
2. Mr Bell's Surgery, 5 vols—1l. 10s. in boards. Any volume and the Ulcers ſeparate, at 6s. in boards.
3. Dr Niſbet on the Venereal Diſeaſe, &c. 5s. in boards.
4. Medical Commentaries for 1786, 6s. in boards.

Queensferry Paſſage.

SOUTH and NORTH QUEENSFERRY, are to be LET by public roup or private bargain, for one year after Whitſunday next, within the houſe of Mr Pringle at Newhalls, upon Tueſday the 15th of May 1787, at twelve o'clock noon.

Offers for a leaſe may be given in to Captain James Taylor, Queensferry.

RALPH DAVIDSON,

AT THE BLACK BULL, WOOLER,

TAKES the liberty to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has laid in a freſh Aſſortment of WINES, and will have an ORDINARY every day during the Goat Whey ſeaſon, and that there is plenty of MILK.

TO LET,

A LODGING that will accommodate a large family, in Reid's Court, Canongate, with a Garden; as alſo, a ſmaller LODGING in ſaid Court.

For particulars, apply to James Clephan, at his Cabinet Ware-room, Shoemaker's Cloſe, Canongate.

A Country Houſe to Let.

CAMERON HOUSE, with Stable, Coach-houſe, &c. to LET, ſituate within a mile and a half of Edinburgh, near the Dalkeith road, and will be let with or without ground.

Apply to Mr Mitchelſon, Nicolſon's Street.

The Houſe to be ſeen every lawful day, betwixt twelve and two o'clock afternoon.

Houſe in Prince's Street.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, and entered to immediately,

THAT HOUSE in Prince's Street, No. 35. nearly oppoſite to the Earth Mound, conſiſting of ten rooms, kitchen, ſervants apartments, garrets, cellars with catacombs, and coach-houſe and ſtable.—The feu-duty is only about 1 l. 12 s.

For particulars apply to Mr Erſkine clerk to the ſignet.

Notice to Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of the late JOHN CRAIGIE o Kilgraſtown are requeſted to meet by themſelves or their doers, in the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Friday next the 11th May current, at one o'clock afternoon, when matters of importance will be laid before them.

Expeditious Travelling betwixt Edinburgh and London by way of Cornhill and Burrowbridge, which is 20 miles nearer, than by way of Berwick and York.

THE ROYAL CHARLOTTE, Edinburgh, Newcaſtle, and London NEW LIGHT POST-COACH, well guarded; ſets out from the *New Black Bull Inn*, Katharine's Street, north ſide of the Regiſter Office, Edinburgh, on Monday firſt the 7th of May, at four o'clock in the morning, and continues to run every day in the week at the ſame hour, for Newcaſtle and London; and, from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, London, and Turk's Head, Newcaſtle, every day for Edinburgh.

The proprietors of this Coach have provided a ſet of new and commodious carriages, built on a new conſtruction, to carry nothing on the top or roof, which for ſafety, eaſe, and expedition, will (at leaſt) equal any other plying on the road to London.

By this mode of conveyance paſſengers go from Edinburgh to London in two days and a half, with the great advantage (by ſetting out in the morning) of travelling moſtly in daylight.

The proprietors return moſt ſincere thanks to their friends and the public for paſt favours, and while they ſtudy to make every thing agreeable to the encouragers of their undertaking, they hope for a continuance of their favours.

Fare from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle, L. 1 14 0
from Newcaſtle to London, 3 11 0

L. 5 5 0

Luggage, parcels, &c as uſual.—The proprietors will not be accountable for caſh, jewels, or plate, on any conſideration, nor any other article above 10 l. value, unleſs entered and paid for accordingly.

N. B. The Stages for Glaſgow and Aberdeen, in a few days will ſet out from the above Inn.

COAL TAR.

THE ſuperior efficacy of this mineral preparation for mercantile purpoſes, its indiſſoluble nature in water, and unexampled manner of reſiſting the ſea-worm, having by repeated trials, convinced the greateſt part of Europe of its vaſt utility; the proprietors, by the extention of their works, both in Scotland and England, are happy in the proſpect of being able to ſupply the public in a ſhort time to any amount.

It is particularly recommended as the beſt and moſt durable coat of ſtuff that can be put upon a veſſel's bottom, and keeps clean much longer than any vegetable preparation whatever. It is found remarkably uſeful in preſerving every kind of wood and iron, which are expoſed to the air or weather, and has been adopted by the Boards of Ordnance, both in England and Holland.

To thoſe merchants and maſters of ſhips who are fond of a bright and laſting ſide, or upper works to their veſſels, the Coal Varniſh, formed of roſin, and the eſſential oil of coal, will be found exceedingly uſeful. It never changes colour, and will laſte double the time of any other ſtuff hitherto uſed on ſhips ſides.

Orders directed to Hugh Crawford, Eſq; Greenock, Mr Charles Renton, Leith, or Samuel Hollingſworth, agent for the Britiſh Tar Company, Culroſs, by Dunfermline, will be duly anſwered, and printed directions ſent with every order.

No credit is given under five pounds; and good bills at a ſhort date, on Edinburgh or Glaſgow, will be taken in payment.

N. B. The Tar is ſold in whole and half barrels, as above; and the Varniſh at Four Shillings per gallon, in bottles of from ſix to ten gallons, which, on being returned, will be allowed for by a reaſonable deduction.

Culroſs, 25th April 1787.

Perth Banking Company.

THE PERTH UNITED COMPANY being diſſolved the 6th current, their Notes are retired, and the Banking buſineſs now carried on by a New Company, under the firm of the PERTH BANKING COMPANY, whoſe Notes for Five Pounds and a Guinea are ſigned by John Maxton caſhier, and marked entered by David Walker.

May 7. 1787.

On the 21ſt inſtant will be publiſhed, in 8vo and 4to,

Price 6 s. in boards,

SEAN DANA;

LE OISIAN, ORRAN, ULANN, &c.

ANCIENT POEMS of OSSIAN, ORRAN, ULLIN, &c.

COLLECTED in the Weſtern Highlands and Iſles; being the Originals of the Tranſlations ſome time ago publiſhed in the Gaelic Antiquities. By John Smith, D. D. Miſſ[illegible] of the Goſpel at Campbelton. Printed for C. Elliot, and Co. oppoſite Somerſet Houſe, Strand, London.

Of whom may be had, written and publiſhed by the ſame Author,

I. GAELIC ANTIQUITIES: Conſiſting of a Hiſtory of the Druids, particularly thoſe of Caledonia; a Diſſertation on the Authenticity of the Poems of Oſſian; and Tranſlations of the above Poems, with notes, 4to, price 10 s. 6 d. in boards.——N. B. The Originals and Gaelic Antiquities may be had together, 16 s. 6 d. in boards, and 19 s. bound.

II. THE PSALMS OF DAVID, Tranſlations and Paraphraſes from Scripture, Ten Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, tranſlated into Gaelic, fine paper, price 2 s. 6 d. bound; alſo coarſer at 2 s. and 1 s. 3 d. bound.

III. A VIEW of the LAST JUDGMENT, 8vo, 5 s. bound.

IV. A SUMMARY VIEW and EXPLANATON of the WRITINGS of the PROPHETS, 12mo, 3 s. bound.

TO THE

Landholders and Brewers of Scotland.

GENTLEMEN,

THE proſperity of the Brewery in this part of the united kingdom, is a matter in which the Revenue, the Landholders, the Public, and the Brewers are materially intereſted; conſequently every meaſure calculated to depreſs or injure this important branch of manufacture, cannot fail to be attended with the moſt pernicious effects.

It is a well known fact, that the Impoſt Acts, which have been granted in favours of many Boroughs and Towns for near a century by paſt, have proved highly oppreſſive to the Brewers, and prejudicial to the Revenue and Landholders; and their baneful and ruinous conſequences, if continued, muſt be more and more experienced. It certainly, therefore, becomes the common cauſe of you, Gentlemen, to unite in oppoſing every application to Parliament, for grants ſo ſubverſive of your own intereſts, till the Brewery of this country is equally free with that of England.—Local taxes of this kind are totally unknown there; and to this cauſe may be aſcribed, the very great ſuperiority which the Engliſh Brewery has acquired over that of this country.—There can be no good reaſon aſſigned for the invidious diſtinction between the different parts of the united kingdom.

It would exceed the bounds of an addreſs of this kind, to point out the different effects and operations of theſe impoſitions which are well known to the perſons immediately connected.—It may be juſt mentioned, that the Revenue cannot fail to be hurt, becauſe theſe impoſts have a natural tendency to lead to frauds.—The Public are greatly injured, becauſe in place of being ſerved with a good, generous, wholeſome drink, ſuch as the Engliſh Brewery can afford, the Brewers of Scotland are under the neceſſity of debaſing the manufacture, to enable them to pay the impoſt, and procure a livingby their profeſſion; one effect of which is, to drive the inferior claſſes to the conſumption of ſpiritous liquors, which proves deſtructive to their health and morals. The Landholders muſt be great ſufferers, as the reduction of the quality of the liquor muſt in proportion diminiſh the conſumpt of malt; and from this circumſtance, too, the Exciſe muſt be decreaſed.

The Brewers of Glaſgow have taken the liberty of ſubmitting theſe general hints to you, Gentlemen, as being moſt immediately concerned in the iſſue of buſineſs of this nature, and of declaring their willingneſs to concur in oppoſing any applications to Parliament for the continuation of Impoſt Acts. You will, no doubt, have obſerved, that two bills of this kind, one for the town of Arbroath, and another for Dumfries, are preſently depending before the Honourable Houſe of Commons. This, therefore, appears to be a proper time to ſtep forward, and obtain the mind of the Legiſlature upon a ſubject of ſo much importance; not doubting but the wiſdom and juſtice of Parliament will ſee good cauſe to refuſe thoſe partial and local taxes. To place the Brewery of Scotland on the ſame footing, in this reſpect, with that of England, and give ſuch a check in the preſent caſe, as will in future prevent ſimilar applications.

Letters addreſſed to Mr William Pinkerton jun. brewer in Glaſgow, will be duly attended to; and it is expected that any communications intended to be made, will be done without loſs of time, as there is no room for delay.

Glaſgow College, 1ſt May 1787.

THIS day the annual diſtribution of Prizes was made in the Common Hall of Glaſgow College, by the Principal and Profeſſors, in preſence of a numerous meeting of the Univerſity, and of many reſpectable Gentlemen of this City and neighbourhood.

TWO SILVER MEDALS, given by the UNIVERSITY, were adjudged,

I. For the beſt Eſſay on the *Natural Hiſtory of the Winds*, to
Andrew Crawfurd, M. A. Ayrſhire.

II. For the beſt *Specimen of Elocution*, to
William Erſkine, M. A. Perthſhire.

A GOLD MEDAL, given by ROBERT GRAHAME, Eſq; of Gartmore, Lord Rector of the Univerſity. For the beſt Eſſay on the Excellence of the *Britiſh Conſtitution*, was adjudged to
John Glynn Wynn, M. A. North Wales.

Two Prizes, given for the beſt *Latin Orations*, delivered in the Common Hall, during the Seſſion, were adjudged to
George Wotherſpoon, Glaſgow,
William Oliphant, M. A. Dumbarton.

At the ſame time, were diſtributed prizes to the Students of the LAW, HEBREW, MATHEMATIC, ETHIC, LOGIC, GREEK, and HUMANITY Claſſes.

The Prize of the LAW CLASS, for the beſt Eſſay on the queſtion, "Whether is a popular Government favourable or unfavourable to the FINE ARTS?" was adjudged to
James Ferguſſon, Dumfrieſhire.

The Prize of the HEBREW CLASS, for the beſt Eſſay on the *Hebrew Pronoun*, was adjudged to
William Richardſon, M. A. Glaſgow.

The Prizes of the MATHEMATIC CLASS were adjudged as follows:

First Mathematic Claſs,
Moncrief Thriepland, Edinburgh.
Robert Linton, Northumberland.
Robert Blackadder, Perthſhire.
Thomas Godfrey, Lancaſhire.
Trafford Campbell, Argyleſhire.
Archibald Campbell, Argyleſhire.
Donald Turner, Argyleſhire.
James Ritchie, Glaſgow.
Angus Leitch, Argyleſhire.
Robert Smith, *major*, Ayrſhire.
Robert Smith, *minor*, Ayrſhire.
William Hood, Ayrſhire.
Thomas Taylor, Kinroſſhire.

Second Mathematic Claſs,
Richard Chenevix, Ireland.
George Cranſtoun, Roxburghſhire.

Geographical Claſs,
Archibald Scott, Lanarkſhire.
William Oliphant, Dumbarton.

The Prizes of the GREEK CLASS were adjudged,

I. For the beſt Eſſay on the Doctrine of the *Peripatetics* concerning the *Summum Bonum*, to
John Alexander Hunter, York.

II. For the beſt Latin Exerciſes on the following ſubject, *Summum crede nefas, animam praeferre pudori*, to
James Ferguſſon, Dumfrieſhire.
William Roſe, Galloway.

III. For the beſt vindication of *Divine Juſtice* and of a *Moral Adminiſtration*, to
George Cranſtoun, Roxburghſhire.
Trafford Campbell, Argyleſhire.

For a Poetical Exerciſe on the ſame ſubject, to
John Leech, Ireland.

IV. For the beſt Eſſay on the Qualities requiſite in an *Agent* that is *accountable* for his behaviour, to
James Ferguſſon, Dumfrieſhire.
Moncrief Thriepland, Edinburgh.

V. For the beſt Illuſtration of the *Natural Rights of Mankind*, to
George Cranſtoun, Roxburghſhire.
James Henderſon, Perthſhire.

VI. For the beſt Eſſay "on the Regard that is due to Conſiderations of *Utility* in our Conduct," to
John Lloyd, Worceſter.

The Prizes of the LOGIC CLASS, propoſed at the end of laſt Seſſion, and executed during the Vacation, were adjudged,

I. For the beſt Eſſay on the Nature and Effects of *Habit*, to
James Ferguſſon, Dumfrieſhire.

II. For the beſt Eſſay on *Sublimity of Stile*, to
George Cranſtoun, Roxburghſhire.

III. For the beſt Specimens of Compoſition on various Subjects of *Reaſoning* and *Taſte* preſcribed during this Seſſion, to
Richard Henderſon, Glaſgow.
George Hunter, York.
Samuel Martin, Nottingham.
William Strang, Glaſgow.
Finlay Macfarlane, Perthſhire.
William Stirling, Perthſhire.
Robert Brons, London.
Daniel Mackenzie, Perthſhire.
[illegible], Northumberland.
John Kilby, York.
John Meek, Lanarkſhire.
Richard Alexander Oſwald, Renfrewſhire.
Robert Ure, Stirlingſhire.

IV. For the beſt Solution of the *Dilemma* of PROTAGORAS, to
James Glaſford, Glaſgow.

V. For the beſt *Analyſis* of a Literary Compoſition, to
George Hunter, York.

VI. For the beſt Public Theme, to
George Hunter, York.

VII. For the beſt *Profeſſion* at the General Examination, to
Finlay Macfarlane, Perthſhire.

VIII. For the beſt Poem on the Invention of the BALLOON, to
William Erſkine, M. A. Perthſhire.

The Prizes of the GREEK CLASS were adjudged

I. For the beſt Critical Eſſay on the *Nubes* of Ariſtophanes, to
George Cranſton, Roxburghſhire.

II. For the beſt *Tranſlation* of the ſame Comedy, to
James Glaſford, Glaſgow.

III. For the beſt *Tranſlation* of the *Sixth* Book of Homer's Iliad, to
Charles Foſter Muſtard, Eſſex.

IV. For the beſt *Tranſlation* of the *Characters* of Theophraſtus, to
James Glaſford, Glaſgow.

V. For the beſt *Poetical Tranſlation* of the firſt *Chorus* of the *Choephorae* of Æſchylus, to
George Cranſtoun, Roxburghſhire.

VI. For the beſt *Critical Eſſay* on the *Twenty-fourth* Book of Homer's Iliad, to
Thomas Thomſon, Ayrſhire.

VII. For the beſt *Eſſay* on *Ancient Tragedy*, to
Thomas Thomſon, Ayrſhire.

VIII. For excelling in the *Grammatical Competition*, to
Archibald Macfarlane, Stirling.

IX. For *Exemplary Conduct* during the Seſſion, to
George Hunter, York.
John Taſſie, Glaſgow.
James Oſwald, Glaſgow.
Charles Addie, Dunbartonſhire.

The Prizes in the HUMANITY CLASS were adjudged,

I. For the beſt Eſſay on the nature of *Poetical Compoſition*, to
James Ferguſſon, Dumfrieſhire.

II. For the beſt Eſſays on the *Beauty of Language*, to
Alexander Fulton, Renfrewſhire.
George Hunter, York.

III. For the beſt *Tranſlations* of Cicero's Oration for Ligarius, to
Henry Duncombe, Yorkſhire.
Samuel Martin, Nottingham.

IV. For the beſt *Tranſlation* of the firſt book of Lucan's *Pharſalia*, to
Archibald Maxwell, Glaſgow.

V. For the beſt *Tranſlations* from Engliſh into Latin, to
Mottrom Ball, Virginia.
James Sergeantſon, Yorkſhire.
Allan Love, Virginia.
Alexander Houſton, Glaſgow.

VI. For the beſt Exerciſes in *Proſody* to
Colin Campbell, Jura.
Charles Addie, Dunbartonſhire.

VII. For excelling at the *Black Stone* Examination, to
Æneas Macleod, Edinburgh.
Robert Macfarlane, Perthſhire.
James Oſwald, Renfrewſhire.

VIII. For *Exemplary Behaviour* and *Diligence*, to
Nathaniel Stevenſon, Glaſgow.
John Taſſie, Glaſgow.
Mottrom Ball, Virginia.
Colin Campbell, Jura.

LLOYD's LIST. —*May* 4.

THE Worcester, London, York, Mars, Mansfield, and Royal Bishop, were not arrived at China by the letters dated the 23d of November last.

The Mary, Allanson, from the West Indies to Africa, and back, is lost.

The Lady Hughes, Dommet, is totally lost at Grenada; the crew saved.

The Mary Ann, Reynolds, from London to Ancona, put back to Plymouth the 30th ult. after being 20 leagues west of Scilly.

Bristol 1st May. The Madam Pookata, Brown, from Dominica to Liverpool, is forced in here by stress of weather.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 2.

Mr *Burke* rose to apprise the House, that in order to comply with the wishes of some Gentlemen whose assistance he very much wanted in the discussion of the next charge against Mr Hastings, relative to misdemeanors in Oude, he took the liberty of proposing, that that business should be postponed till Friday se'ennight; and as it was probable that the business which stood for Monday next on the subject of the revenue of India would be productive of much debate, he would not bring forward the consideration of the report from the Select Committee, who had formed the articles of impeachment till Wednesday. This he had resolved on merely for the conveniency of the House, whom he was unwilling to subject to the fatigue of two long successive debates. He then moved, that the former order be discharged, for the purpose of renewing them for the days he had mentioned.

Mr *Burgess* hoped, that as those questions had already been postponed, the House would now make the order for the consideration of the report *peremptory*, so as not to be in their power to agree to any longer delay.

Mr *Pitt* did not conceive that such a power was in the House; at any rate he did not think it necessary on the present occasion, as the delay was only for a single day.

Mr *Burgess* acquiesced, and Mr Burke's motions were severally agreed to.

Mr Alderman *Sawbridge* rose to make his annual motion on the subject of the Representation of the People in Parliament—He said, that the subject had already been so frequently agitated, that the House were well informed of the object and intention of his motion—It would be impertinence in him to trouble them with a repetition of those arguments which he had thought it his duty to submit to their consideration on former occasions—He would therefore content himself simply with moving, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the present state of the Representation of the People in Parliament, and to report their opinion to the House.

The motion being seconded, the House, without any debate, immediately divided, when there appeard

For the motion	—	57
Against it	—	101
Majority		44

The order of the day was then read for the second reading of the bill farming the Post-Horse duty.

Mr *Marsham* renewed his objections to the bill, which he said he had removed from his having perused it since it was printed—The preamble stated, that frauds had existed in the collection of the duty—there was not the least evidence of this before the House; on the contrary, the amount of the last quarter was 9000 l. more than the corresponding quarter in the proceeding year. He was decidedly of opinion, that the law as it then stood was fully adequate to the prevention of fraud: the distributor of stamps, if any collusion should be proved against him, was removeable at pleasure, and high penalties were in force against every man who defrauded the revenue of any part of this duty. He condemned the principle of the bill *in toto*, and blamed Ministers for having extended its duration to three years, which put it out of the power even of Parliament itself to repeal it sooner, even if it should turn out to be oppressive to the subject. He declared his opinion also to be, that it would not be so productive to the revenue as if it had not been introduced at all. He suggested a new regulation relative to day tickets, which would make the tax more productive, by obliging those who hired carriages for two days to pay the duty, from which they were at present exempted—This he stated would produce a considerable addition to the tax; and therefore he was of opinion that the present bill should not pass, but that Ministers should withdraw it, for the purpose of new modelling the former act.

Mr *Pitt* justified the preamble of the bill, which only stated in general that there was reason to believe that frauds did exist, and which he believed no man doubted. The House certainly had not delegated their powers of legislation to the Revenue Boards, who did not consider it as their province to suggest new modes of collecting the revenue;—it was surely a sufficient ground for the present bill, if the majority of the House were satisfied that the revenue was defrauded, to prevent which was the sole object of the bill. The public might gain, but they could not lose by it, because the duty would be set up to auction at the highest price which it had yet produced, consequently the public would gain what was offered beyond that sum. With respect to the idea suggested by the Hon. Member, (Mr Marsham) relative to the day tickets, he saw no reason why it might not be adopted in the present bill, by bringing up a new clause for that purpose.

Mr *Marsham* spoke a few words in explanation.

Mr *Lambton* said, that it was with reluctance he opposed any question relative to the revenue, for the improvement of which he felt as anxiously as any man, who had at heart the good of his country; but when he saw a measure brought forward which violated the principles of the constitution, he should be wanting in his duty, as a member of the House, if he did not set his face against it. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had exerted his usual ingenuity in endeavouring to render the bill as palatable as possible, but still he had not controverted the danger of the precedent, and he for one should not be surprised, if, arguing on the good effects of the present bill in the improvement of the revenue, the Right Hon. Gentleman should wish to introduce a similar mode of collection in other branches of the revenue, which would undoubtedly tend to the aggrandizement of individuals at the expence of the public, and to the increase of the undue influence of the Crown. Of the consequences of farming the revenues, he himself had witnessed many deplorable instances in another country (France); they were still fresh in his memory, and he turned with horror from the idea of their being adopted in this country. Innovation, he observed, had marked every important step in the proceedings of the present administration, and it became the House to put a stop to a measure like the present, which was totally new to the constitution of Great Britain.

Mr *Rose* supported the bill. Every Gentleman with whom he had conversed on the subject, had not a doubt that frauds did exist, which they themselves had frequently witnessed. They arose from a collusion between the stable-keeper and the turnpikemen, which the present bill would undoubtedly prevent. The farmers-general of France, he said, were a corporation who monopolized the whole taxes of the country; it was therefore totally inapplicable to argue from thence, that the same effects would be felt in this country from farming the post-horse duty, which formed but a very insignificant part of the revenue.

Mr *Dundas*, in a speech of considerable length, reprobated the bill, both in its principle, and in the detail. Whatever advantages the revenue might derive from it, there were objects of a much more important nature to be considered, before the House could agree to sanctify a measure so novel and dangerous in its nature. It delegated the powers of Parliament to a set of men, who would most probably abuse them; and he already foresaw the farmers-general of the post-horse duty coming forward, like *Shylock*, demanding, with rigour, the *penalties of their bonds*. If the principle of this bill is once admitted, he deplored the consequences; and he should certainly give his decisive negative to the motion.

Mr *Addington* professed himself to be an advocate for the bill.

Sir *William Molesworth* also supported the bill. The Post-masters in general, he said, were rogues, and would not scruple to defraud the revenue when they could do it with impunity; to prevent which he believed the present bill would be fully adequate.

Mr *Martin* rose and said a few words in favour of the bill.

Mr *Rolle* spoke in favour of the bill.

Sir *Richard Hill* said, he could not avoid breaking silence. The arguments he had heard used on the other side of the House were such as had determined his mind on the question But they had acted as a reflecting telescope; for they had convinced him of the reverse existing of what they presented. He was now convinced the measure was indispensibly necessary. He was surprised to hear Gentlemen oppose it on the principle of its being an arbitrary and unconstitutional measure, which was unprecedented. He remembered a description of an heterogeneous monster appearing in that House, which formed the Coalition—This he could only describe as being formed of *two individuals, with monstrous crawes*; and in his opinion, such, after having made an unconstitutional voyage to india, in which they were shipwrecked, should never censure any proposition afterwards, as being arbitrary or unconstitutional. With-regard to its being a precedent that might be followed, he trusted and hoped it would, should it be found worthy of adoption by obtaining the purpose for which it was now brought forward. With regard to its being the means of oppression in France, and therefore not to be adopted here, was similar to supposing, that as a Papist believed in the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul, he was therefore to be an atheist and a naturalist.

Mr *Wyndham* said, the Honourable Baronet had entertained the House with a speech composed of the facetious and the ludicrous; but it was composed of more malice than wit: and, in his allusions, he had shewn much originality, for he had condescended to borrow some even from what had appeared in the public papers. He compared the pleasantry of the Honourable Baronet to a farce or pantomime to entertain the House, after it had been chagrined with the deeper scenes of dethroning Princes and Princesses: and, like other entertainments of such a nature, he presumed it would be performed for the benefit of the author.

He then adverted to the bill He thought that it would be the means of oppressing the Public with a greater exaction, and increase the influence of the Crown. He supposed the tax now collected to amount in the Exchequer to 105,000 l. and that it was let to a farmer for 110,000 l. yet if this farmer collected from the Public 120,000 l. it was evident there would be 15,000 l. collected more from the Public than was actually paid into the purse of the country. This, he considered, was increasing the public burden for the advantage of an individual, without any public benefit.

He said likewise, such a sum to be gained by these individuals would certainly be the means of increasing the influence of the Crown. To have the power of giving such advantages must increase their influence. He likewise observed, that no frauds had positively been stated as existing; they were only presumptive, and therefore in no manner could authorise such a measure.

The *Attorney General* rose. He said there was not any other tax in the same predicament as the Post-horse tax. The manner in which this was necessarily collected, required it should be farmed.—It was now gathered by inn-keepers, who were known to have committed the greatest frauds. Every other tax had a more certain means of collection. But this, he was assured, could not be rendered free from those frauds, but by its being farmed. He would never wish to adopt it—with any idea of its being meant as a precedent for other taxes. It could not; for it had no relation to any other.

Mr *Wyndham* said a few words in reply.

Mr *Drake* spake in favour of the bill.

Sir *Benjamin Hamett* said, that although he did not approve of the tax in itself, yet if there could be no other mode adopted of rendering the tax not liable to the frauds mentioned, he should give it his vote.

Sir *James Johnstone* said a few words in support of the motion.

Mr *Fox* contended against the principles of the bill. Were he certain it would succeed in its effects, he would give it the greater opposition; for, in proportion to its success, the principle, so dangerous and destructive to the constitution, would be extended to every other tax. He asked in what country, whether free or despotic, the farming of taxes was not found oppressive to the country? If this was, therefore, its general tendency, was not its admission into this to be dreaded? With regard to its principle being unconstitutional, it was evident from its giving a power to those who were not responsible either to the Crown or the Parliament. His India bill had been adverted to by an Hon. Baronet, (Sir Richard Hill), and as that had been represented to be inimical to certain rights and privileges, it was presumed he was not to speak more on any subject of constitutional liberty;—but the matter had been misrepresented. There was nothing in that bill that could possibly apply to the present question. The persons to whom power was to be given by that bill, were to be responsible to Parliament; but those to whom power was to be given by the present, were not to be responsible either to Parliament or to the Crown. This was the power he deprecated. He then stated, with respect to the collection, that the farming of the tax would be rather disadvantageous than otherwise. By the present mode, the collectors had an incentive to increase, and to prevent frauds by a per centage paid them on what they received. But the farmer would not have this inducement to increase their payments into the Exchequer. If they increased the amount of the tax, the surplus would be transferred to their own pockets. Therefore, in the present mode of collection, there was a probability of increase to the revenue. But, in the latter, that increase would centre in the pursers, or officers of those who were suffered to farm it.

Mr *Grenville* replied to every argument used by Mr Fox. He said, with respect to the increasing of the per centage paid to the present collectors, that was destroyed by the inn-keeper, who could afford to tempt the said collector, to collude in diminishing the receipts of the Exchequer.

Mr Alderman *Townsend* condemned the measure as being unconstitutional, and censured Government for not having obliged the collectors to state in what manner the tax had been defrauded of its efficiency. The House then divided.

For the second reading.		162
Against it,	— —	95
Majority,		67

THURSDAY, *May* 3.

Received, and read a first time, the poor regulating bill.

Read a second time, and committed the thread manufactory bill to Monday.

Passed the Scotch Justiciary bill.

Mr *Thornton*, after saying a few words, moved, that the order of the day for the second reading of the Hull dock bill be deferred to this day three months. The order was accordingly discharged.

Mr *Steele* moved, that the order of the day for the third reading of the post-horse tax bill be discharged, and that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on the said bill to-morrow.—Agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, *May* 3.

Counsel were called to the bar to be heard on the further consideration of the writ of error of Parker against Wells, when after a full hearing of counsel on both sides, three questions were put to the Judges, who were directed to give their opinions upon the same on that day se'ennight (Thursday next.)

The Scotch Justiciary bill was presented and read a first time.

Soon after counsel had withdrawn from the bar on the writ of error, counsel were called to the bar to be heard on the appeal wherein John Colquhoun is appellant, and John Corbet respondent. The Lord Advocate, who was counsel for the respondent, acquainting their Lordships, that the appellant's counsel did not attend, the appeal was upon the question ordered to be dismissed with 100 l. costs.

[We are authorised to say, that the former agent had nothing to do with the proceedings or conduct of this cause, after it lost its shape of a *pauper* cause last year, and from the successful issue of which he could derive no interest, though he then, and at Glasgow, strongly recommended an accommodation.]

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *May* 4.

Berlin, April 21. By the last accounts from Vienna the Emperor purposes returning through Upper Hungary, and will not, it is said, in all, be absent above six weeks. Not far from Belgrade there will be a small corps of observation stationed, as war between Russia and the Porte is thought to be absolutely determined upon, and will, it is reported, be publicly declared at Constantinople in ten days; notwithstanding this the Empress still purposes being crowned at Cherson.

Paris, April 21. The disgrace of M. de Calonne encreases daily; on the 19th three Committees of Ministers were held at Versailles, and two of them in the King's presence, after which the ex-Minister was exiled to his estate at Annonville.

Mr Necker, who had his Majesty's leave to go where he pleased, took the road to Orleans; his enemies said he got into his carriage in tears, which if true, would not however have dishonoured him; but the fact is, he set out perfectly calm, without expressing either joy or grief, like one of those heroes of Athens or Rome who calmly resigned themselves to the temporary storms which agitated those Republics. He stopped at Marolles on account of his Lady being indisposed, and the King sent him word that he might stay there as long as he pleased; the illustrious exile did not abuse the royal favour, but as soon as Madame Necker could bear the motion of a carriage, he continued his journey to the Chateau de Meun, where he is with the Bishop of Orleans, at four leagues from that city, and 34 from Paris.

Paris, April 22. The former Keeper of the Seals is retired to his estate at Montalet: In giving up the seals, he at the same time resigned the reversion of the Office of Chancellor, which he obtained when the seals were given him. The following is a copy of a letter written to him by the King when he demanded the seals from him:

"You have talked of retiring ever since the month of September. Your health not permitting you to go through the fatigues of your office, the good of my service requires that you immediately send me your resignation. You may ask what you please for your retirement, and I shall with pleasure grant it."

Answer. "It was not, Sire, from interested motives, but from love and respectful veneration for your Majesty, that I was attached to your person; I lose all when I lose your Majesty's favour; the state of the finances does not permit me to ask any thing; I have always known how to live upon little; I was poor when I came into the administration, and I am happy enough to say, that I go out of it the same; I shall conclude with the warmest wishes for the glory and prosperity of your Majesty's reign, and only beg to be permitted to lay the interests of my children at your feet," &c.

LONDON.—*May* 4.

The KING *and* PRINCE *of* WALES.

Wednesday Lord Southampton carried a message and some papers from the Prince of Wales, at Carleton House, to his Majesty at Buckingham-House; nothing farther transpired, but that his Lordship had a long conference with the King.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales was waited upon by Mr Dundas, who came delegated by Mr Pitt, in order to prepare the way for an accommodation of his Highness's affairs, in a manner, if possible, to be mutually acceptable to his Majesty and the Prince. His Highness continued for some time in audience with that gentleman. The conversation was afterwards communicated to the Cabinet, and in consequence Mr Pitt yesterday waited upon the Prince, and remained with his Highness from two o'clock till half past three. His Highness professed the most affectionate attachment to his Majesty, but was decided and unequivocal in the conditions, by which he might be induced to permit Alderman Newnham's motion being withdrawn.—A council was last night held on the subject, but no decision was sent to the Prince, as it did not break up till a late hour.—*Morn. Herald.*

The House is, however, expected to be this day adjourned, till Monday, to give all due time for the agitation of this important point. That the result of it may be a happy reconciliation between these distinguished branches of the House of Brunswick, is the wish of all good men.—*Ibid.*

The conduct of his Royal Highness will appear in the most exemplary point of view the more it is scrutinized. It must ever be a matter alarming to the people of England, to see either King or Heir Apparent under private obligations—what they possess ought to flow from the general, public, magnificent spirit of the nation, and not from private friendship, much less from private speculation. To avoid this evil it ought ever to be our care to take away the temptation.—The Prince of Wales has been tempted—His necessities, which were published by the magnanimous measure which he took for the discharge of his debts, laid him open to offers of pecuniary assistance. He received the most liberal offers made in the most handsome way—all of which he, with a true sense of the constitutional nature of his rank, politely declined, stating as a reason, "that he could never consent to enjoy any "fortune which did not spring from the collected "sense and gift of the people, declared through the "medium of Parliament."

The business of the present session is in such forwardness, that Parliament, we are well informed, will break up on Friday the 18th instant.

Lord Rodney has waited on his Majesty, and presented him with a series of letters, intended as a justification of his conduct in the St Eustatius business.

Yesterday Lord and Lady Tyrone were presented to the Queen at St James's, on their coming to the dignity of a British Peerage.

Lord Shannon yesterday kissed the Queen's hand at St James's, on being created a British Peer.

The two daughters of the Marquis of Stafford were yesterday introduced to their Majesties at St James's. Three foreign noblemen were presented to their Majesties at St James's, by the French Ambassador. Lord and Lady Caresford were also at Court at St James's, for the first time since their marriage.

Miss Drummond was presented at Court by Lady Portmore.

Dr Jackson was also at Court at St James's, and was introduced to their Majesties on being made Vice Chancellor of Oxford. And

The second son of Lord Aberdeen was likewise introduced to their Majesties.

Gerald Forteseue, Esq; is appointed Ulster King of Arms, and principal Herald of all Ireland, in the room of Sir William Hawkins, deceased.

Wednesday was held at Free Masons Hall the Anniversary Festival of the Modern Order of Free and Accepted Masons. The meeting was numerous, and it was honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of Modern Masons in England, was in the Chair. The dinner consist-

ing of two courſes, ſerved up as regularly and elegantly as was poſſible, at a table of 400, and both the dinner, deſert, and wines, which included claret, burgundy, and champaigne, did credit to Mr Riley.

The Royal Duke did the honours of the board with great ſpirit and companionability. The Prince entered into the fellowſhip of his brethren with the moſt engaging and accommodating mind, and on his health being drank with maſonic honours, returned the compliment to the Craft with the eaſy and familiar addreſs of a man who perſonally knows and feels the openneſs of the Britiſh character.

The King and the Craft.

Brother Prince William Henry, and the Navy of England.

Brother the Duke of Glouceſter, and his ſpeedy return to the land of liberty.

The Duke of York, and may all the Royal Family become Maſons—were among the toaſts given by the Grand Maſter.

The following were proclaimed as the Grand Officers for the enſuing year:

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland Grand Maſter.
The Earl of Effingham, Acting Grand Maſter.
Sir Peter Parker, Deputy Grand Maſter.
Lord Macdonald, Senior Grand Warden.
James Curtis, Eſq; Junior Grand Warden.
The following Brothers were continued:
Brother Haſeldine, Grand Treaſurer.
Brother White, Grand Chaplain.
Brother Bottomly, Grand Sword-Bearer.

RIDOTTO.

Wedneſday night a genteel company aſſembled at the Opera Houſe, to partake of this amuſement.—When the curtain drew up, the ſtage preſented itſelf in the form and ſtile of a magnificent pavilion. The Orcheſtra was boarded over, and gave a free communication from the ſtage to the pit. The band were placed in the boxes, over the King's box. The entertainment conſiſted of dancing *a la militaire* by the performers of the houſe; the men as Officers, the women as Amazons, all in military habits. At half-paſt one yeſterday morning, the Supper rooms were opened—The ſupper was hot, and conſiſted of ſoups, ſouls, pies, &c. &c. The wines were hock, claret, burgundy, &c. &c.

Amongſt the company we diſtinguiſhed the following:

Ducheſſes of Cumberland, Devonſhire, and Gordon; Counteſſes of Saliſbury, Jerſey, Tyrconnel; Ladies Duncannon, Stawell, Berwick, Duncan; Hon. Miſs Laurell, Mrs Lawrell, Sheridan, Cumthorne, &c. &c. Earls of Saliſbury, and Carliſle, Lords Berwick, Palmerſtone, &c. &c.

The more elevated part of the company had the room aſſigned for them, which is uſually ſet apart for the Prince of Wales. The other part of the company, moſt of whom were of faſhionable life,—ſupped in the large room.——The ſupper conſiſted of a number of good things; but they were ſo indifferently ſerved in, that the majority of the diſhes did not appear till the principal part of the company withdrew from the table: of courſe this produced much diſſatisfaction. Some of the company however felt pleaſure in laughing at the diſappointment of the reſt,—and placed their higheſt gratification in mixing with the gay and ſplendid, who after ſupper adjourned to the ſtage. Here the Duke of Cumberland endeavoured to make the company as merry as he was his himſelf;—ſaid "he defied petticoat government,—and that he would dance with the Ducheſs of Gordon,—as the Ducheſs of Devonſhire was gone home, if all the world looked on the while."—And we may add, that his Highneſs's attempts to make the company cheerful, did not entirely loſe their effects.

The Prince of Wales did not, at any time of the evening, viſit the rooms.

The HUMBLE PETITION *to* PARLIAMENT *of the* LORDS PROVOST, BAILIES, *and* TOWN COUNCILS *of* SCOTLAND, *to be preſented*;

Sheweth,

That your petitioners have, for a ſeries of years, enjoyed the ſaid offices, privileges, and immunities, undiſturbed by any ſhow of ſpirit among the people.

That many of your petitioners have grown grey in the offices of magiſtracy; that they have been enabled to provide decently for their friends, by appointing them to be their ſucceſſors.

That they have had annually in their hands a ſum of more than 100,000 l. ſterling, which is collected from the burgeſſes, but which they, your petitioners, have the ſole diſpoſal of, and are accountable to no perſons for the ſame.

That your petitioners have at different times made ſuch regulations as they choſe, and oppoſed ſuch plans for the public good, as they did not like, and in every other reſpect have ruled the land according to the letter and ſpirit of deſpotic domination.

That your petitioners hear, with aſtoniſhment and concern, that a number of men, who call themſelves *Reformers*, have had the audacity to diſturb your petitioners in the quiet enjoyment of their unbought hereditary ſucceſſion to office, and have wickedly and nefariouſly endeavoured to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of freedom and general juſtice, which your petitioners humbly conceive is totally againſt your petitioners intereſt.

That, if ſuch a ſyſtem was to take place, your petitioners would be deprived of the right of *chuſing one another*, which they have always enjoyed; and that the election would be made by the free ſuffrages of the burgeſſes, who would always chuſe men of *independent minds*, of *liberal diſpoſitions*, and *unbiaſſed motives*, which your petitioners humbly apprehend, would amount to a *final excluſion* of your petitioners from all offices.

That the ſaid malicious and turbulent men, who call themſelves *Reformers*, are ſupported by more than *two thirds* of the whole kingdom; and that, nevertheleſs, your petitioners have boldly and manfully oppoſed the wiſhes and inclinations of their fellow-citizens, becauſe thoſe wiſhes were not agreeable to your petitioners.

That, moreover, the ſaid *Reforming* men carry about with them a great quantity of *unanſwerable arguments*, *ſtrong reaſoning*, *dictates of common ſenſe*, the *principles of liberty*, and other *hoſtile weapons*, which your petitioners think is the more unfair and unjuſt; that your petitioners have *never wielded* any *ſuch weapons* againſt them.

That your petitioners have had only recourſe to a few *miſrepreſentations*, which have hitherto had no effect, nor even been adequate to the *expence* of *poſtage*, although they endeavoured to diſperſe them over the country.

That your petitioners humbly confide in your wiſdoms to relieve them from their preſent apprehenſions, as they are certain, that if theſe factious men gain their purpoſe, a ſyſtem of perfect freedom will be eſtabliſhed in Scotland ſimilar to that in England, which your petitioners conceive would totally annihilate the right of perpetual election, and of ſelf-creation and ſelf-exiſtence, which they have for ſo many years enjoyed, to the great emolument of themſelves and friends, and the oppreſſion of others, the ſtagnation of public ſpirit, and other *advantages*.—And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c. Signed,

JOHN NOKES, *Preſident*.
THOMAS STILES, *Secretary*.

In 1786, when the bounty was at 40s per ton, 189 ſhips were fitted out and ſailed from England and Scotland, for Davis's Straits and Greenland, on the whale fiſhery—thoſe 189 ſhips meaſured for bounty 58,102 tons, and were navigated by 8134 men and boys, viz.

	Ships.	Tons.
London	88	27,556
Whitby	20	6,186
Yarmouth	2	620
Exeter	2	618
Newcaſtle	16	4,929
Lynn	6	1,749
Liverpool	13	4,173
Sunderland	2	532
Hull	18	4,899
Scotland	22	6,840
	189	58,102

This year, 1787, the bounty is reduced to 30 s. per ton, notwithſtanding, there are fitted out and ſailed from England and Scotland, for Davis's Straits and Greenland, 239 ſhips, that meaſure for bounty 72,038 tons, and are navigated by 10,080 men and boys, viz.

	Ships.	Tons.
London	109	34,741
Whitby	20	6,224
Newcaſtle	20	6,489
Liverpool	22	6,827
Hull	20	5,792
Lynn	6	1,749
Sunderland	7	1,857
Whitehaven	2	522
Yarmouth	4	1,154
Exeter	2	618
Stockton	1	216
Scotland	30	8,849
	239	72,038

The Whale Fiſhery, which has proved ſuch an admirable nurſery for ſeamen, was firſt eſtabliſhed in Scotland; and the *Ladies* of that country principally contributed to carrying it to that perfection at which it is now arrived. They aſſociated and entered into reſolutions to have their ſtays, hoops, and other appendages of female attire, made of the whalebone brought home in the ſhip belonging to Scotland. This, more than any thing, occaſioned the Greenland trade to become the lucrative object which it now is.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 4

Bank Stock, 154¾ a ⅞.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 96¼ a ⅜.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 115⅜ a ½.
3 per cent. red. 76⅛ a ¼.
3 per cent. con. 77⅛ a ¼.
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 22 13-16ths.
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 13-16ths a ¼.
India Stock, —
3 per cent. India Ann. —
India Bonds, —
South Sea —
Old S. S. Ann. —
New ditto, —
3 per cent. 751, —
New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
Exch. Bills, —
Lottery Tickets, —
Bank for May —
India for May, 172¾.
Conſols for May, 77⅛ a ⅞.

WIND AT DEAL, MAY 3. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

We have the following information as to the ſettlement of the Prince of Wales's buſineſs, from a quarter that may be depended on:—

Mr Alderman Newnham's motion was withdrawn, in conſequence of the Miniſter's having aſſured the Prince of Wales, by order of his Majeſty, that every thing ſhould be ſettled to his ſatisfaction, and having ſince explained, that the proviſion to his Royal Highneſs ſhould be ample and complete.—Had the matter come to a queſtion in the Houſe, it is generally underſtood that the Miniſter would have found himſelf in a minority.

Extract of a letter from London, May 4.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ESTABLISHMENT.

"In conſequence of Mr Alderman Newnham's intention to bring forward, this day, his motion reſpecting the Prince of Wales's eſtabliſhment, the gallery was crouded at twelve o'clock, and the curioſity of the public was ſo uncommonly great on the occaſion, that more than five hundred perſons of conſequence were obliged to leave the room adjoining to the gallery, on account of the utter impoſſibility of their being accommodated with ſeats.

"They had not been long in the gallery, however, before it was ſignified *privately* by Mr Alderman *Newnham*, that matters had been accommodated between a certain Great Perſonage and the Prince of Wales, and that a conference had taken place between his Royal Highneſs and Mr Pitt, at the particular inſtance of the ſaid Great Perſonage, who had written a letter with his own hand on the occaſion.

"This circumſtance, it ſeems, was not known even at the Treaſury till this morning; for at ten o'clock laſt night, the *Treaſury notes* were ſent to thoſe members in the confidence of Adminiſtration, requeſting their early attendance this day in the Houſe of Commons.

"At half paſt four o'clock, at which time there were upwards of 450 members, Mr Pitt came down, and the order of the day being called for, Mr Alderman *Newnham* roſe, and in a very few words informed the Houſe, that he had intended to make a motion reſpecting the Eſtabliſhment of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; but he was very happy to find, that certain ſteps had been taken which would render his intended motion wholly unneceſſary. The Hon. Gentleman expreſſed his heart-felt ſatisfaction at this, and ſincerely congratulated the Houſe thereon.

"Mr *Drake* roſe at this juncture, when the call of the Houſe was equally loud for Mr Pitt and Mr Fox; but forcing himſelf upon their attention, the Hon. Gentleman begged leave to expreſs the ſincere pleaſure that he felt at what he had heard, and which he did in very general terms.

"Mr *Rolle* followed in the ſame ſtrain of panegyric, and confeſſed himſelf highly pleaſed with the accommodation that had taken place.

"Mr *Pitt* now roſe, and, in a ſhort ſpeech, alſo expreſſed the ſincere ſatisfaction he felt on the occaſion, and threw out, that he was glad that ſome Hon. Gentlemen, who once thought otherwiſe, were now as well convinced that the intended motion was unneceſſary, as others had been convinced of its never having been at all neceſſary.

"Mr *Fox* now roſe, to join in the preſent ſatisfaction that had been expreſſed. He ſaid, it was by no means his with to ſay any thing that might bring on a diſcuſſion of the matter. He was happy that it was accommodated. The Honourable Gentleman took notice of what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, reſpecting that ſide of the Houſe on which he ranked being now convinced how *unneceſſary* a motion was that the other ſide had never thought *neceſſary*; and hoped, that the affair alluded to would be to the ſatisfaction of both ſides; at any rate, he truſted they ſhould be convinced, that the motion was now unneceſſary, not by *words*, or *promiſes*, but by fair and *ſubſtantial actions*.

"Mr *Pitt* replied, and ſaid, he begged to be underſtood, and explicitly informed the Houſe, that he yet knew of no terms that had been agreed on; but doubted not of a fair and ſubſtantial accommodation; though, he truſted, it would not be looked for to be ſuch as only one ſide of the Houſe would probably expect.

"Mr *Rolle* roſe to explain; and ſaid, he was neither of one ſide not the other, but would be ſatisfied with ſuch terms as the Prince's ſituation, and the ſtate of the public, juſtly called for on the occaſion.

"Mr *Pitt* roſe again, and deſired again to be underſtood, that no terms had been agreed to; but whatever might be done, he thought any interpoſition of the Houſe a very improper mode of adjuſting differences, if any ſhould ſubſiſt.

"Mr *Fox* alſo roſe again, and ſaid, he could wiſh the word *terms* had not been mentioned in the courſe of what had been ſaid, and again expreſſed his ſincere ſatisfaction, that all diſpute or cauſe of altercation ſhould be avoided.

"Mr *Sheridan* alſo expreſſed his ſatisfaction, and here the matter ended, and the Houſe went into a Committee of Supply.

LEITH HARBOUR BILL, &c.

"The Gentlemen Heritors petition againſt the Leith Harbour Bill, was this day preſented to the Houſe of Commons, and alſo one from the Shipmaſters. Sir James Hunter-Blair has been ſent for from Harrowgate to have a meeting previous to going into the Committee, to ſee if parties can be drawn nearer together by the converſation propoſed to take place with Sir James on the ſubject."

Mrs Barbara Boyes, wife of Mr Alexander Crichton, died here on Saturday laſt.

The Diligence, Butler, from Leith, arrived in the River the 2d inſt. all well, after a paſſage of three days.

Thomas Stanley, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives in Parliament, in a letter to the Boroughreeve and Conſtables of Manchester, dated *Houſe of Commons, April* 26. ſays, "I have juſt been informed from the Secretary to the Treaſury, that the Commercial Treaty will take effect, and the ports be opened, on the 10th of May."

On Wedneſday ſe'ennight, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, as Mr R. Duffield of Shields was returning from Newcaſtle, he was attacked near the Fir Trees by four footpads, who robbed him of 23 Newcaſtle Bank notes of 5 l. each, and one Stockton note of five guineas, eleven guineas, two half guineas, twelve ſhillings, a crown piece marked R D, a ſilver watch, and a double breaſted drab-coloured great coat. We are happy to hear, that next day three of the villains concerned in the above robbery were apprehended at Shields. It appears they are a ſet of ſtout fellows, who in the day go from houſe to houſe, or on the high roads, aſking charity, and in the evenings it is probable they take more unlawful methods of levying ſupplies.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 3.

"Her Grace the Ducheſs of Rutland, our beauteous Vice-Queen, with four of her charming children, ſailed at noon, this day, on board the yacht, Sir Alexander Schomberg, for Holyhead, where the Ducheſs of Beaufort has been for ſome days, in anxious expectation of meeting theſe dear pledges of her parental care; and we are happy in being able to inform the public, from good authority, that the Ducheſs of Rutland's ſtate of health, is by no means ſuch as has been repreſented—but the contrary."

"The following is a genuine ſtatement of the law arrangements:

Mr Solicitor Carleton to be Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr Bennett to fill the place of the late Juſtice Robinſon in the Court of King's Bench.

Mr Prime Serjeant Brown retires on a penſion.

Mr Serjeant Fitzgerald to be Prime Serjeant.

Mr Arthur Wolfe to be Solicitor General.

Mr Toler to be Second Serjeant in the room of Mr Fitzgerald; and

Mr Hewit (repreſentative in Parliament for the town of Belfaſt) to be Third Serjeant in the room of Mr Toler.

"On Friday laſt, in a hard gale at N. E. a ſloop ſtanding to the northward in the bay of Wicklow, was diſmaſted by a ſudden ſquall. By letting go an anchor ſhe brought the hull up; the wind, however, increaſing, and the ſea running over her, ſhe exhibited a moſt deplorable ſpectacle. They had no boat, and if they even had, ſhe could not have been launched, neither would ſhe have lived a minute. In this calamitous ſituation, the boat belonging to Wicklow not daring to venture out, the Surveyor propoſed the attempt to the crew of the revenue chaloupe, which, at the moſt imminent hazard of their lives, they undertook readily, and lay aſtern of the veſſel for ſeveral hours, expecting the weather would become ſo moderate as to admit them to bring in the wreck, but diſappointed in ſuch hopes, and the gale growing more ſevere, they brought off four men and a female paſſenger, making Wicklow with the utmoſt difficulty. Soon after the ſloop parted her cable, went adrift, and has not ſince been heard of. She proves to be the Anne of Corke, James Broughton maſter, bound from thence to this city with flax-ſeed."

Stare of the Thermometer ſince our laſt:

Saturday, May 5. 8 o'clock, P. M. 42
8 —— P. M. 52
Monday, —— 7. 8 —— A. M. 32

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

May 5. Mercury, Muir, from Borrowſtounneſs, with coals and pumps.
Roſe, Weſt, from Banff, with goods.
Nelly, Haddaway, from Oporto and Guernſey, with wine, &c.
Friends, Grieve, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron.
Jean and Janet, Sutherland, from Kirkwall, with goods.
Katharine and Iſobel, Lyell, from Perth, with ditto.
7. Chriſtian, Hiſlop, from Portſeaton, in ballaſt.
Induſtry, Reid, from North Berwick, with grain.
Ketty, Somerville, from Newcaſtle, with goods.
Dempſter, Cruickſhanks, from Limekills, with coals.
Seven ſloops with coals.

SAILED,

Friendſhip, Ritchie, for London, with goods.
Betty, Laird, for ditto, with ditto.
Betſy, Millar, for ditto, with ditto.
Margarets, Turnbull, for Campvere, with lead.
Lenity Betty, Forman, for Dundee, with goods.
Counteſs of Kintore, Miln, for Aberdeen, with ditto.
Katherine, Maſon, for Peterſburgh, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

April 23. Janet and Jean, Rankin, from Dundalk, with oats.
24. Amelia, M'Naught, from Dublin, with goods.
Lively, Brown, from Waterford, with oats.
Jenny, Campbell, from Dublin, with goods.
Jane, Campbell, from Waterford, with meal, &c.
Bridget, Hall, from Dungarvan, with meal.
25. Elizabeth, Watſon, from Cork, with oats.
Mary, Rieves, from Youghall, with ditto.
Eagle, Scotland, from North Carolina, with tobacco.
Janet, M'Kinlay, from Lairne, with limeſtones.
26. Forreſt, M'Neil, from ditto, with ditto.
27. Jackie, M'Iſaac, from Sligo, with goods.

SAILED,

24. Betty, Laird, for Dublin, with goods.
Glaſgow, Slater, for Kendale, with ditto.
26. Peggy, Lamont, for Belfaſt, with ditto.
Annie, Brown, for Waterford, with coals.
27. Janet, Galbreath, for Roſſes, with goods.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, May 4.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	19s. 6d.	19s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Barley,	18 6	17 6	16 0
Oats,	15 6	14 6	13 0
Peaſe,	16 0	15 0	00 0

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

May 3.

Per Quarter.	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Wheat,	32 to	37	0	Beans,	28 to	30	0
Barley,	21 to	23	6	Tick,	24 to	25	6
Rye,	24 to	26	6	Tares,	28 to	34	0
Oats,	13 to	18	6				
Pale Malt,	31 to	33	0	Flour per Sack.			
Brown Malt,	32 to	33	6	First,		29	0
Peaſe,	32 to	34	0	Second,	26 to	27	0
Hog Peaſe,	26 to	28	0	Third,	21 to	25	0

LEATHER TRADE.

AS a MARKET is to be opened in this City for the SALE of all ſorts of LEATHER, (See Advertiſement in this paper of Saturday laſt), DUNBAR PRINGLE offers his beſt ſervices as a Factor or Agent for buying or ſelling all ſorts of Leather on commiſſion. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their employ may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their intereſt.

He continues to manufacture and ſell, at his ſhop, Nether Bow, Shamoy, White, and Tanned Leather, and Seal Oil &c. for Curriers.

Letters or orders addreſſed as above, viz. To Dunbar Pringle, Edinburgh, will be duly attended to.

A Contractor Wanted.

THE Magiſtrates of Inverneſs being reſolved to build a NEW PRISON and COURT-HOUSE in that town, they hereby intimate to ſuch as may be inclined to undertake for the ſame, That a plan lies in the Town-Clerk's Office; and that eſtimates will be received any day previous to the firſt day of June, when the moſt reaſonable will be preferred.

Inverneſs, May 3. 1787.

Houſehold Furniture.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 11th current, in that Lodging, ſouth wing of the Abbey of Holyroodhouſe, all ſorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of Mounted Beds, Down and Feather Beds; Tea and Table Linen, Tea and Table China; Blankets and Carpets, Mahogany Deſks, Drawers, Tables, and Chairs; Drawing and Dining-room-Furniture; an elegant Chamber Organ, an Eight Day Clock; a Kitchen Jack, with a variety of other Kitchen Furniture. The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is ſold off.

Mrs PATERSON, Auctioneer.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of HENRY TAYLOR, late Paper Manufacturer at Broomhouſe-mill, near Dunſe.

AT the deſire of the creditors, the meeting advertiſed on the 3d current, to be held at Broomhouſe paper-mill, Monday 14th May current, is delayed till Tueſday the 5th day of June next; on which day the creditors are required to meet within the Red Lyon Inn at Berwick upon Tweed, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſes mentioned in the laſt advertiſement. Not to be repeated.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 5th May 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commissioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY next the 11th of May instant, at ONE o'clock afternoon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, in the Excise Warehouse at Leith,

Several Parcels of FOREIGN GENEVA, BRANDY, RED FRENCH WINE, TEA, and COFFEE, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Warehouse in Leith, on the day before and morning of the day of sale.

For Sale at Pettycur Harbour,

The Brigantine POLLY,

Built at West Stockwith, on the river Trent above Hull, of the best materials, about one hundred and thirty tons burthen, completely well found, sails remarkably fast, shifts light, draws ten and an half feet water when loaded, is very fit for the wine, fruit, or corn trades,—to be SOLD by public roup, in David Moffat's at Kinghorn, Pettycur harbour, on Thursday the 17th May instant, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

Copy of the inventory lies with Messr. John Kay and Co. ship-brokers, Leith. Any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply to the proprietor, Mr Sibbald of Abden by Kinghorn, previous to the day of roup, as the vessel will proceed immediately on a voyage, if not then sold, she being at present fitted out for going to sea.

☞ Mr Sibbald has on hand for sale a few tons of Dantzick best BLUE PEARL ASHES, in barrels of about Three hundred weight each.

TO be SOLD on Monday the 14th inst. at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of Mrs Blackhall, vintner on the shore of Leith,

The Sloop TRADER,

About 80 tons burthen, well found, six months old; and as the owners of said sloop sell off all their shipping, she will be sold very reasonable.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. John Kay and Co. ship brokers, Leith, who have powers to conclude a private bargain.

FOR CHARLESTOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship JAMAICA,

(British built)

ARCHIBALD MALCOLM

Master,

will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 7th April, and to sail about the 10th May.

For freight or passage by this vessel apply to Samuel and Robert Anderson of Edinburgh; James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow; or Archibald Fleeming in Greenock.

March 31. 1787.

For Charlestown, S. Carolina,

THE BRIGANTINE,

SAMUEL,

WILLIAM JAMIESON Master,

Will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 10th current, and clear to sail about the middle of May.

The Samuel is a stout Vessel, about 300 hogsheads burthen, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Archibald and John MacKinlay, Edinburgh; Burnside and Co. Glasgow; or, Lancaster and Jamieson, Greenock.

N. B. The Samuel will have a Medi[illegible] pass.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Oriental Vegetable Cordial.

AS this Medicine is daily shewing new properties and powers in a variety and multitude of extraordinary cases; owing to its specific virtues in *Stomach Complaints*; to guard the Public against the artifices of necessitous impostures, the Patentee as a duty he owes the Public, hereby offers a reward of One Hundred Guineas to any person who shall be the means of convicting in any of his Majesty's Courts at Westminster, any person who shall sell or expose to sale a counterfeit sort of this Medicine.

☞ Sold under the sanction of his Majesty, by Mr B. Cornwell, at his house in Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square, London; in bottles of 5 s. each, duty included; and by Messr. HUSBAND, ELDER, AND COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had also of Mr M'Donald, Glasgow; Messr Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Messr. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr Sharp, Inverness; Mr Palmer, Kelso; Mr Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr Morscrope, Berwick.

The Estate of Old Montrose.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONTROSE, The Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the parish of Marytown, and shire of Forfar.

The free rental of this estate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural possession; valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greatest part of the estate has been under leases for a long period, and several of them a good many years still to run. At present the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this estate, both useful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and sufficiently advanced for beauty and shelter, and the river of Southesk is navigable to the house.

Mr Hercules Mill will shew the lands; and the purchaser may have immediate access to the house, policy, and farm in the proprietor's possession; and the rental, progress of writs, and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the signet, who has also power to treat for a private sale.

Sale of Lands in the County of Perth,

AND INTIMATION TO CREDITORS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Barony of MONESS, the Lands of KILLICHASSIE, and the Lands of PITCASTLE, lying in the parishes of of Dull and Logierate, on the sides of the river Tay, near six hundred pounds sterling of yearly rent.—The day of Sale, which will be in the course of next summer, and fourther particulars, will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

AND,

THE CREDITORS of Mr JAMES STEWART FLEMYNG of Moness are requested, without delay, to lodge their grounds of debt and affidavits on the verity, with Mr Alexander Nairne, accountant in Edinburgh, to whom Mr Flemyng has conveyed his Estate in trust, for payment of his debts, or with Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh.

TO LET, or SELL,

THE BREWERY on the south back

of the Canongate, and west of St John's Street, presently possessed by James Douglas Hardie, viz.

A Dwelling House, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, with a large vaulted cellar.

A Malt Barn, about 60 feet in length, by 17 wide, two stories in height, strongly floored for storing of grain.

A Malt Kiln, 60 feet by 17.

A Stable for two horses, 12 feet 9 inches by 17 wide, with a counting room above.

A Brew House in length 38 feet by 19 wide, with a pump well for supplying the same.

Any person inclining to take a lease of the same for such number of years as can be agreed upon, or to purchase, will apply to Alexander Kincaid, king's stationery ware-room, Old Assembly Close.

N. B. The present tenant removes from the possession at Whitsunday next.

Houses, &c. in Dalkeith to be sold,

UPON Thursday the 19th day of May curt, within the house of John Neil, innkeeper in Dalkeith, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

That TENEMENT of DWELLING HOUSES, with the large Stable, Garden, and Pertinents, which belonged to William Carfrae, and are conveyed by him to James Dewar, Esq; of Vogrie, as presently possessed by Mr George Welsh, John Neil, and Cochran, all lying at the west end of the town of Dalkeith, paying of yearly rent 22 l Sterling.

The conditions of sale and title-deeds of the foresaid subjects, will be seen in the hands of John Elston, solicitor at law, Edinburgh, to whom any person intending to purchase, may apply for further particulars.

SALE OF GOGAR.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the parish of Corstorphine, and county of Edinburgh.

The property lands of this estate amount to above 860 Scots acres, and, including feu-duties, pay 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of gross yearly rent. There is an excellent mansion-house, offices, and garden, also a considerable quantity of old and young planting upon the estate. It holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the cess books of the county at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and within a few shillings of being exhausted.

Part of this estate has been long inclosed, and, by the last leases, the tenants are taken bound to inclose the remainder, which is nearly completed. There are promising appearances of coal in the grounds, and, on that account, coal is reserved in the vassals feu-charters.

The estate of Gogar is situated within four measured miles of the city of Edinburgh; and the turnpike roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Linlithgow and by Bathgate, both pass through the grounds.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh. Thomas Fergusson farmer at Gogar, will shew the grounds.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET upon Graffham, and to such term of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz.

Parish of STOBO.

Farms.	*Possessors.*	*Rent.*
EASTER HAPPREW,	James Gibson,	L. 131 0 0
WESTER HAPPREW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0
Parish of NEWLANDS.		
NETHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,	James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,	James Murray,	90 0 0
Parish of PEEBLES.		
EDSTON,	Alex. Horsburgh and John Salton,	149 0 0
JEDDERFIELD,	David Grieve,	18 4 0
Parish of LYNE.		
LYNE and HALLYNE,	Alexander Gray,	14 4 2
HAMILDEAN,	Alexander Gray,	71 5 0

N. B. The three last mentioned farms may be entered to at Whitsunday first 1787.

Such persons as incline to become tacksmen of any of the above farms, will please give in their proposals to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and none of the offers will be made public, excepting such as shall be accepted of.

N. B. The farms will be shown by John Hunter in Peebles, baron-officer of the estates.

CONSOLATION

For those in any degree afflicted with the SCURVY, &c.

BEING a short Abstract from a few of the Cases published by Mr HAYMAN, of Great Marlborough-Street, London, viz. "Cure of the piles; recently performed by a few Bottles of his MAREDANT's DROPS, on Mr Harvey, a respectable ship-builder, of Poole, Dorset."—"Cure of the Scurvy, attended with an alarming ulcer over the left eye; performed on Captain Rogers; certified by Messr. A. Browne and Son, Bristol."—"Cure of a cancerous knee, attended with twelve running sores; performed on the daughter of Mr D. Welsh, of Cumnock, Ayrshire; certified by her father."—"Cure of a fistulous disorder, which frequently discharged so profusely as to reduce the patient to the most feeble state; performed on Mr George Muirhead, of Collington, near Edinburgh; corroborated by Messr. Husband, Elder, and Co. of that city."—"Cure of a scorbutic disorder, which had confined the patient to her apartment twelve months; performed on a lady at Peterborough; certified by Mr J. R. Jacob of that city."—"Cure, exemplifying the excellence of these drops in correcting a coagulated state of the blood; certified by Mr J. Gander, of Sherborne, Dorset; six bottles having perfectly relieved Mr Henry Warren, of Chetnole, near that place, though deprived of the use of his limbs"—"Cure of universal boils and blisters, which tormented the patient several years, and which no medicine he before had recourse to could diminish; performed on Mr Banan, of King's Street, St James's Square."—"Cure of an ichorous scorbutic humour, which many years interrupted the patient's rest, whose arms, hands, and fingers discharged a profuse and corrosive matter; performed on Mr Cogan, of Tallow-Chandler's Hall, London."—Cure of ulcerated legs; performed on Mrs Osmond, of Bayford, and certified by D. Barrett and Co. druggists, of Wincanton, Somerset."—"Cure of a scorbutic disorder of ten years standing, where a mortification was hourly expected; performed on Mr Dennis, of Cavendish, Suffolk, whose case was so well known, as to occasion a general use of the medicine in that and the adjacent counties, where its virtues were repeatedly testified."

For a fuller account, see a Treatise delivered with the Drops, in which Mr Hayman has introduced ample directions to his patients; and to protect them against counterfeits, he has obtained from *the Honourable Commissioners* permission to have his name and residence, viz. "*I. HAY-MAN, Marlbro' Street,*" engraved in the Government label, denominating the duty on each bottle, printed at the Stamp-Office by order of the Commissioners, to secure his property, and the health of the afflicted, against counterfeits; and thus labelled, they are sold price 5 s. 5 d. per bottle, at Mr Hayman's house, and by Messr. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. Edinburgh; Mr A. M'Donald, Glasgow; Messr. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr R. Garden, Aberdeen; Mr A. Wylie, Dumfries; and by some licensed Vender of Prepared Medicines in every town in Great Britain.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday next the 11th current, at five o'clock afternoon,

Two neat well-finished DWELLING

HOUSES from top to bottom, on the west side of Paterson's Court, Broughton, together or separately, with a small back Area, Stable, and other conveniencies to each house, one of which houses is let for the ensuing year, the other is possessed by the proprietor, and may be entered to at this term.

Any person inclining a private bargain may apply to Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to every particular respecting these subjects.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 16th May 1787, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The House, Offices, and Garden on

the north side of the High Street of Musselburgh, possessed by Mrs Scott.

In the house there are eight rooms and a kitchen, a number of closets, three of which will contain beds, a garret over the whole, with a pantry, and wine cellar fitted up within the house.

The offices consist of a coal cellar, two beer cellars, brew-house, stable, and hay-loft; and at the bottom of the garden which leads to the river, there is a coach house and washing-house, with a copper fixed, and a pipe of soft water brought into it.

There is also a pump well at the house.

The whole are in the best repair, and will be shewn every Monday and Thursday from eleven to two o'clock.

The upset price to be 500 l.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 29th day of June next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of TORWOOD; also these detached FARMS, called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying in the parishes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stirling

The situation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and most extensive prospect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of considerable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held few of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, so that the purchaser will be entitled to an entry from the vassal.—The soil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works greatly encreases their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup separately.

For farther particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the signet.

William Lewis, at the house of Canonhall, will shew the grounds.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgow-shire.

To be SOLD, under the authority of a decree of the Right Hon. the Lords of Council and Session, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Barony of BLACKCRAIG, and Lands of WESTER BINNY, otherwise BIN-HALL, and others, lying in the parishes of Ecclesmachin and Linlithgow, of 476 l. 9 s. 1 d. Sterling yearly rent, free of King's cess, and all other public burdens. These lands hold blench of the Crown. The valued rent thereof is 1219 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots. They consist of 803 Scots acres, mostly arable in property, besides the superiority of 109 acres held feu of the estate, which lies compact together, and a great part thereof inclosed, and capable of improvement, being within a few miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate.

The title-deeds are clear, and may be seen, together with a rental and plan of the estate, and the conditions of sale, in the hands of Thomas Tod, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has power to treat for a private sale.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 30th day of May 1787, within the Tontine Tavern in Glasgow, between the hours of one and three afternoon,

THE Lands and Barony of Barrowfield,

with the lands of Camlachie, Gatefide, Selkrig's Acres, and some borough lands adjoining to them, all lying contiguous, in the immediate vicinity of the city of Glasgow, and in the Barony parish of Glasgow, and county of Lanark. The gross rent for 1787 (including 110 l. per annum of coal-lordship) is — L. 1236 10 2½

Deduct public burdens, — — 58 17 8

Nett Rent, L. 1177 12 6½

The upset price of the whole, in one lot, will be 24,400 l. which is not quite twenty-two and an half years purchase of the rent and feu-duties, and only four years purchase for the coal-lordship.

The Barony of Barrowfield holds of the Crown, and is valued in the cess-books of the county at 975 l. Scots.—There is upon the estate a good MANSION HOUSE, with proper offices, and a large garden inclosed with a high stone wall, and well stocked with fruit trees, of which a purchaser can get possession at Whitsunday 1788, and of twenty acres of land contiguous to the house at Martinmas 1787.—If no purchaser appear for the whole estate, it will be set up in the following lots:

LOT I. The house, garden, and sundry fields round them, — — L. 162 10 0

Which will be set up at 3725 l.

LOT II. Camlachie Parks, Gatefide, Mill and Mill lands, and Feus of Camlachie, — — — 177 0 0

Which will be set up at 3700 l.

LOT III. Crown Point houses and garden, Monntain Blue, Ford Neuck, Back of Barrowfield, and Stabtree, — 167 15 0

Which will be set up at 3535 l.

LOT IV. Clydeside, Goosefauld, and Feus of Bridgetown, — — 265 2 0

Which will be set up at 6000 l.

LOT V. Broomward, and part of New Feus of Calton, — — 195 7 0

Which will be set up at 4000 l.

LOT VI. Old Feus of Calton, and remainder of New Feus of Calton, 158 16 2½

Which will be set up at 3250 l.

LOT VII. Coal-Lordship - - 110 0 0

Which will be set up at 440 l.

The public burdens will be divided and proportioned upon the different lots, according to their respective rents.

The rental of this estate is yearly increasing, by feuing out the lands nearest to Glasgow for building upon, for which there is at present a great demand, and the rent for 1787 has by that means, increased 211. 8 s. 6 d. above what it was in 1786.

The lots will be altered, enlarged, or diminished, as persons intending to purchase may desire, and a freehold qualification will be preserved for lot No. 1.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Glasgow, in whose hands the rental, progress of writs, and a plan of the estate are to be seen; or to Laurence Hill, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or Alexander Robertson, writer in Glasgow—any of whom will shew the rental.

☞ Persons desirous to purchase by private bargain, may apply to the proprietor.

SALE OF

Johnston, Heithat, and Brandriggs,

IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Isaac Mollinder, vintner in Lockerby, on Wednesday the 9th day of May curt. between the hours of eleven and twelve mid-day,

The LANDS of JOHNSTON, called JOHNSTON MAINS, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Eskdalemuir, and sheriffdom of Dumfries.

AS ALSO,

The Five-merk Land of HEITHAT and BRANDRIGGS, lying within the parish of Hutton, and sheriffdom aforesaid.

The lands of Johnston are situated on the water of Esk, between Hawick and Langholm, about an equal distance from each.—The present rent is only about 40 l. but a considerable rise may be expected on the purchaser's entry, which may be immediately, as there are no tacks on the lands.

The lands of Heithat and Brandriggs are also situated in a very pleasant country, very extensive, and capable of great improvement.—They contain 400 Scots acres, whereof about 80 acres are arable, of an exceeding good soil.—The remaining 320 acres excellent pasture ground. They lie within 5 or 6 miles of two different limestone quarries, and about the same distance from Lockerby and Ecclefechan, both market towns, through which the turnpike road passes; and about two thirds of the lands are inclosed with a stone dyke. The present rent is 90 l. Sterling but a considerable rise may be expected on these lands, as the tack is expired.

Further information may be got, by applying to George Graham of Grahamshall, the factor, and the tenants will shew the grounds.

The progress of writs, which is clear, the rental and measurement of the lands, may be seen in the hands of John Gordon, and Alexander Abercrombie, writers to the signet, to whom proposals may be made for a private bargain, which they have power to conclude between and the day of sale.

Lands in Aberdeenshire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 10th day of August, in the New Inn of Aberdeen at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estates of PREMNAY and LIKLYHEAD, in the parish of Premnay and shire of Aberdeen, all holding of the Crown, and whereof the free yearly rent, converting the victual at only 10 s. per boll is 800 l. 1 s. 5 d. Sterling. They lie contiguous, in the heart of a pleasant and populous country, where there is plenty of game, and a trouting river.

The lands are of great extent, and remarkably well accommodated with inexhaustible moss, and abundance of pasture. The climate is early, the soil naturally as rich, strong, and substantial as any in the county of Aberdeen; and the fields, which are beautiful, are now all under a regular course of infield culture and management. The farm-houses are in general in good condition, and some of them covered with slate. There is a complete right to the teinds, which are also valued, and the minister's stipend was lately augmented. All the marches are clear.

This valuable property will be exposed either altogether at 18,000 l. Sterling, or in the two following lots, viz.—

LOT I. The Mains and Place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Westbiggen, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the mill of Auchleven, and multures, whereof the free rent is 505 l. 4 s. 7 d. And, 2dly, The Lands of Barns or Netherhall, Milntown of Barns, Kirktown of Premnay, Burryhillock, Daies, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the miln of Barns and multures, whereof the free rent is 294 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling. Each of these lots affords a freehold qualification in the county. Upon Lot I. there is wood to the value of above 700 l. Sterling; and this lot will be set up at 11,615 l. Sterling.

The whole estate of Overhall is astricted to the mill of Barns in Lot II.; and the upset-price of this lot is to be 6785 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds, which are unexceptionable, will be shown by John Gordon, Esq; of Craig, or George Moir, Esq; of Scotstown, at Aberdeen; and copies of the rentals and articles by Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the signet at Edinburgh. Mr Gordon, at the house of Liklyhead will show the lands.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

The Lands of Raitts and Benchar.

TO be exposed to Judicial roup and Sale, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Inner Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Friday the 15th day of June next, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

The following LANDS, the property of EDWARD MACINTOSH of Borlam, in the Lots aftermentioned, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of EASTER, WESTER, and MID RAITTS, and CROFT CARNOCH, with the Meadows of Raitts, Ballaviden, and Black-quarter, Mill, Mill-lands, Multures, Fishings, Grasings, and Pertinents thereof; and also, the Grasings and Shealings of Ricclagganbeg, Kichanvich, Gilliehandy, and Kichom-gour, and whole other privileges, acquired by the deceased Schaw Macintosh of Borlam, all lying within the parish of Alvie, Lordship of Badenoch, and sheriffdom of Inverness. The proven yearly rent whereof is of free stock, after deducting a fifth for teind, 112 l. 19 s. 8 d. 8-12ths Sterling, which being valued at twenty-three years purchase, doth amount to L. 2598 13 7 4-12ths

And the free teind being 19 l. 19 s. 4 d. 3-12ths, and valued at five years purchase, is 99 16 8 10-12ths

Total proven value, or upset price, - - L. 2698 10 4 2-12ths

LOT II.

The RIGHT of REVERSION of the Lands of BENCHAR, Mill, Mill-lands, Fishings, Grasings, Shealings, Parts, Pendicles, and Pertinents thereof, as possessed by Andrew Macpherson of Benchar, to whose predecessor the same were wadsetted by William Macintosh of Borlam, lying within the parish of Kinguissie, Lordship of Badenoch, and sheriffdom of Inverness. The proven yearly rent whereof is of free stock, after deducting a fifth for teind, 69 l. 5 s. 4 d. Sterling, which being valued at twenty-four years purchase, amounts to L. 1662 8 6

And the free teind being 12 l. 19 s. 4 d. 1-12th, and valued at five years purchase, is 64 16 9 3-12ths

Sum of both, L. 1727 5 3 3-12ths

Deduct the sum contained in the wadset of the said lands, granted to the ancestor of the said Andrew Macpherson, being 8000 merks Scots, or 444 8 10 8-12ths

Remains, the value or upset price of the Right of Reversion of Benchar, - L. 1282 16 4 7-12ths

The lands of Raitts are held in feu farm of the Duke of Gordon as superior, excepting the particular shealings accompany them above mentioned, which are held of the Laird of Macintosh; and the lands of Benchar are held blench of his Grace.—Both estates are situated in the center of Badenoch, upon the great military road leading to Fort-George and Inverness. They are extensive, capable of considerable improvement, and well appointed for fishing and fowling—The property of the woods growing upon them belongs to the superior, but the vassal has a servitude for the necessary purposes of husbandry.

The articles and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross, one of the depute-clerks of Session.

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